Sectional Portable Houses.

BOSTON & MAINE R.R.

Porter St.
Penitt E.



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D. N. SKILLINGS AND D. B. FLINT'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

PORTABLE

SECTIONAL BUILDINGS.

PATENTED NOV. 19, 1861.

ADDRESS:

D. N. SKILLINGS, 101 *State Street, Boston,*

AND 108 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

OR

FLINT & HALL, 6 *Central St., Boston,*

AND 114 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR 1862, BY
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20
WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CARD.

In presenting to our Customers and the Public a Descriptive Catalogue of a variety of Portable Buildings of our manufacture, we desire to state that they are in use, and are being introduced into new quarters as rapidly as the facts of their immense utility, their adaptation to almost every purpose for which a building is needed, and to almost every style of architecture become known.

We are happy to be able to say, that these Buildings have given great satisfaction. They are constructed of the best materials, and the workmanship is of the first quality throughout: these facts are patent at a hasty inspection of our buildings. The different parts are so fitted to each other that they adjust themselves, and are properly secured, in every case, without difficulty.

The construction of these Buildings is so simple that two or three men, without mechanical knowledge, or experience in building, can set up one of them IN LESS THAN THREE HOURS; and, with equal ease, the same men can take it down, remove it to another locality, and rebuild it without additional material. Indeed, should necessity or convenience require, a complete dwelling-house can be erected, and prepared for family use, in a single night, with scarcely a tithe of the deliberation or labor required to build the meanest shanty.

To RAILROAD CORPORATIONS the importance of even our simplest style of Buildings for Station-houses for Workmen, Switch-tenders, and others, is evident at a glance. They can place one of our buildings, more perfect in style and arrangement, more comfortable and durable, also, anywhere on the line of their roads, at a much smaller price and in shorter time, than they can erect buildings for similar purposes.

To THOSE OWNING LARGE TRACTS OF LAND ON LINES OF RAILROAD, these houses offer particular inducements, as they may be so located as to bring a farm into market at the shortest notice, and at an exceedingly small cost. They can be purchased

painted both inside and outside, so as to be complete and ready for occupancy as soon as set up.

To the Emigrant settling on a new farm in the West these houses offer peculiar advantages for a cheap, comfortable dwelling, as they can be put up in a few hours where wanted, thus saving weeks—sometimes months—of hard labor, and often incredible sufferings from cold and exposure.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to examine these Buildings, as they can be procured of any size or shape, and applied to any purpose for which a building is required:—for Farm-houses, Workmen's Houses, Tool-houses, Carriage-houses, Fruit-houses, Stables, Cattle-sheds, &c.

Persons leasing Land will find it for their interest to consult these Designs, as the Portable Sectional Houses can be temporarily erected at trifling expense, and so easily taken down and packed away that insecurity of property need not enter into their calculations.

Any description of these Houses can be easily forwarded to any part of the United States; and for Foreign Markets they offer special advantages; for, while they can be adapted to any climate or use, no other building has been devised that can be packed into so small a space, and is capable of so easy transportation. Those shipped to the West India Islands are provided with lattice windows instead of glass, insuring light and air while open in day-time, and security when closed at night. Any pattern of building will be made to order on receipt of a clear and comprehensive description of the building desired.

Partitions for any kind of buildings can be provided, with or without doors or windows, single or double; they can be introduced at pleasure—when the house is set up, or at any subsequent time.

Particular Attention is directed to the fact that any single Section of a building may be applied to any other building of the same height; thus, should a section be broken or lost, it may be easily replaced. Sections are furnished to order with windows or doors, or solid: thus for Porches, Bay Windows, or other purposes, Sections may be used at pleasure.

Ventilation. We would also call attention to the fact that, by the introduction of a Ventilator, of peculiar construction, the most perfect ventilation may be secured.

Indeed, so admirable is the ventilation of these buildings, that doors and windows may be permanently closed, and the air within will remain as pure as that without. It is evident that this greatly enhances their value for dwellings.

For the various purposes of an Army these Buildings are unrivaled. As Barracks for soldiers, Hospitals, Store-houses, &c., they are unequalled both for comfort and convenience when set up, and ease of transportation. To prove that they are Portable we have but to state a single fact: Within a few weeks a number of these houses have been set up in Washington City, by United States Authorities, for the use of the army. As the troops have changed their location, several of them have been taken down, removed, and set up the third time, without injury or inconvenience; and, with ordinary care, they might be removed many times more without damaging them. As Quarters for Soldiers, officers of the regular army have pronounced them "*unequalled*." . . "We could make our *families* very comfortable in them."

In the following pages will be found Designs of these Portable Buildings. A design for Army Hospitals is inserted, showing outward, with the nurse's room and store-room leading from it. Designs of Buildings already in use on the Potomac, at Port Royal, Ship Island, and in the West India Islands are also introduced, as well as several for Seaside and Country Summer Residences, Barracks, Store-houses, and Carriage-houses. We call attention to the design of a neat, unique, and very inexpensive Chapel,—a great desideratum for a small rural society.

These Sectional Buildings are of vast and varied utility, and the invention may justly be regarded as a great public benefaction. We could fill pages with the commendations of those who have seen them, but in presenting our Friends and the Public with the following designs and accompanying descriptions, we obviate all necessity for recommendations;—the convenience, utility, and immense value of our Portable Sectional Buildings will be patent to all who carefully examine the following pages.

NOTICE.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR STATES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS will be sold on reasonable terms. Any infringement on the right secured by Patent will be prosecuted.

Buildings ready for use will be sent per order, NEATLY PACKED, to any part of the United States, or to any foreign country.

All communications relating to the purchase of the Buildings, or of Patent Rights, will meet prompt attention if addressed to

D. N. SKILLINGS,

No. 101 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

OR

108 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

(Office of MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,)

OR

FLINT & HALL,

No. 6 CENTRAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.,

OR

114 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

DESIGN No. 1. RAILROAD STATION-HOUSES.

PLATE 1 shows a side elevation.

PLATE 2 shows the end elevation.

PLATE 3 exhibits the plan of the same building. It is supposed to measure 12 by 16 feet. Though designed for a Station-house, it may be used for a Lodge, Summer House, or other purpose; or, by a different location of door and windows, it may be used as a permanent dwelling for Switch-tenders, Road-workmen, and others. Corporations would find it of great service for miscellaneous purposes.

DESIGN No. 1. RAILROAD STATION-HOUSES.

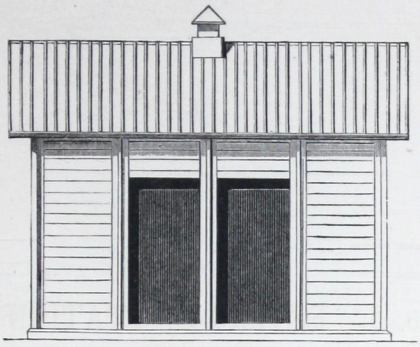


Plate 1.

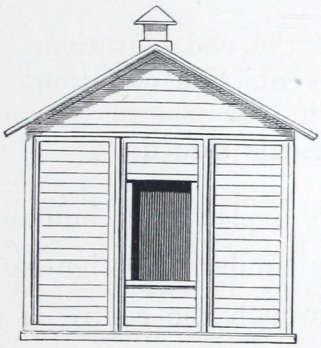


Plate 2



Plate 3.

DESIGN No. 2. DWELLING HOUSE.

PLATE 4 represents side elevation.

PLATE 5 represents side do.

PLATE 6 shows a plan of a building which may be used for purposes similar to Design No. 1; or, by inserting a partition through the centre of its length, it will make a nice tenement of two rooms.

DESIGN No. 2. DWELLING HOUSE.

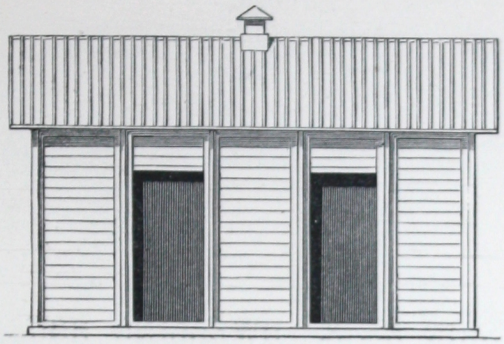


Plate 4.

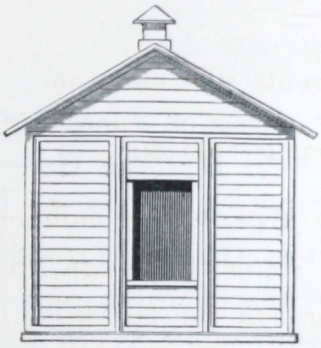


Plate 5.



Plate 6.

DESIGN No. 3. DWELLING HOUSE.

PLATE 7 exhibits side elevation.

PLATE 8 exhibits end do.

PLATE 9 shows a plan of a building, 16 by 24 feet, which may be used for Dwelling House, or for Barrack as explained by Design No. 4; also for Telegraph Station or house for Operator. If used as Dwelling House it may be subdivided into the following rooms: one room can be secured by partition 12 by 16 feet, and by cross partition two additional rooms 8 by 12 feet each can be obtained.

DESIGN No. 3. DWELLING HOUSE.

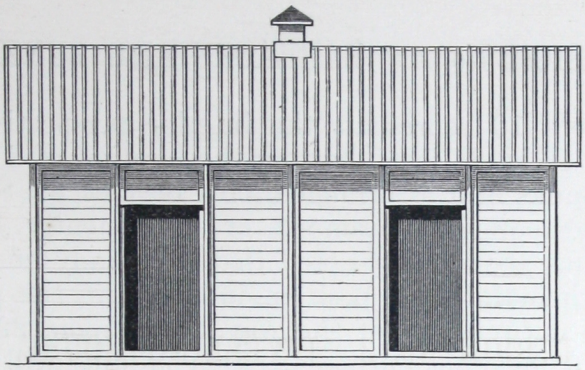


Plate 7.

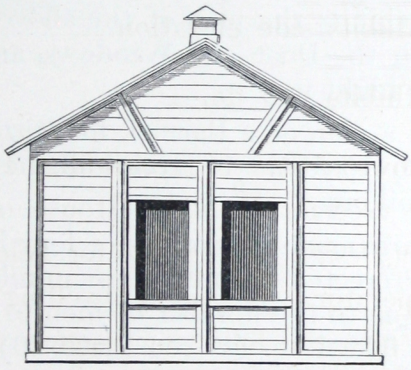


Plate 8.

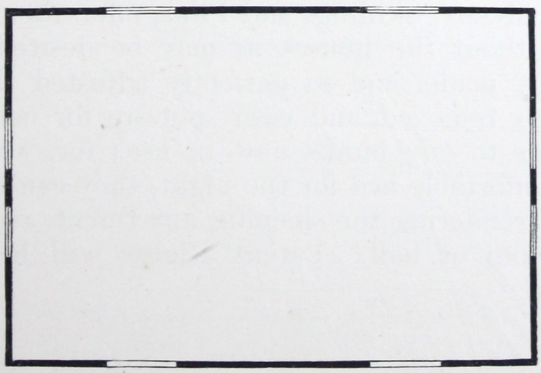


Plate 9.

DESIGN No. 4. BARRACKS AND BUNKS.

PLATE 10 represents the interior perspective of a building 16 by 24 feet, showing the location of a portion of the Bunks in it as arranged for a Barrack for Soldiers, either temporarily encamped or permanently located. The Bunks are so constructed that, by simply lifting one side of them into the position indicated in the picture, they are entirely out of the way, and a room 22 by 14 feet is left for other purposes. This building will accommodate *fifty-six soldiers* comfortably, is easily warmed, perfectly ventilated, and can be taken down, removed, and rebuilt without difficulty or additional material.

PLATE 12 exhibits the plan of the above Building, 16 by 24 feet, with the Door and Windows, and the Bunks as arranged for night use.

PLATE 11 is a plan of a Barrack for *thirty-two* soldiers, measuring 12 by 16 feet. It retains all the conveniences of the larger building.

The Bunks are made in sections of four in height. A Barrack may be erected to contain any number of sections desired, according to the number of men to be accommodated. When folded up (as see Plate 10) they occupy but one foot of room in width, thus leaving the rest of the barrack entirely free for any other use, the same as any room not used for a sleeping apartment.

These Bunks were very recently invented, and the Patentees, Messrs. Skillings and Flint, offer them for sale with or without the houses, as may be desired. They are strongly made, and so perfectly adjusted that they can be safely removed, and easily put up for use. They are superior to any bunks now in use; for, while they afford a comfortable bed for the night, they can be folded up by day, rendering the sleeping apartment available as a sitting-room or hall. Patent Rights will be sold to individuals.

DESIGN No. 4. BARRACKS AND BUNKS.

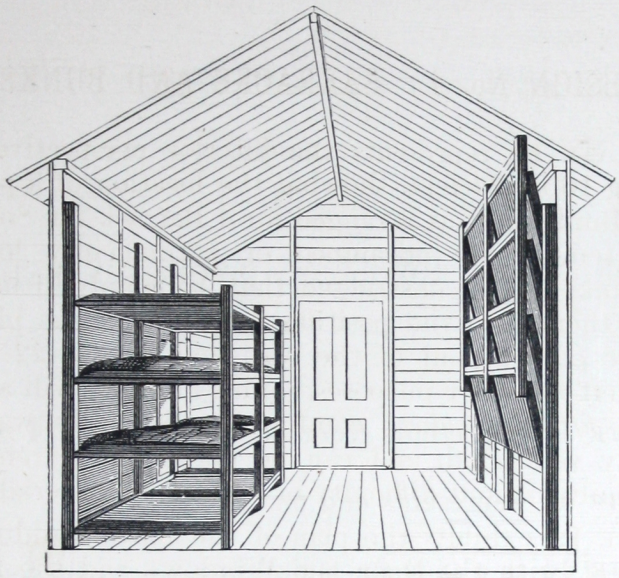


Plate 10.

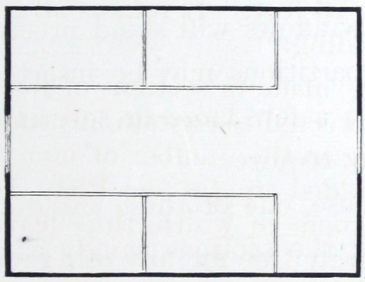


Plate 11.

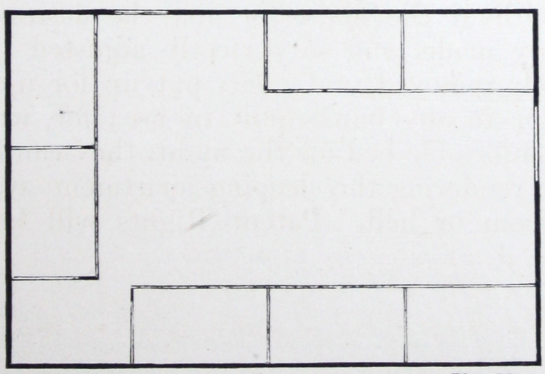


Plate 12.

DESIGN No. 5. DWELLING HOUSE, OR BARRACK.

PLATE 13 represents front elevation.

PLATE 14 represents end do.

PLATE 15 is a plan for a building, 16 by 36 feet, that may be used for Dwelling House, Barrack, Store, Express Office, or other purpose. The sections may be so varied that doors and windows will stand precisely where most desirable; and partitions may be inserted in it so as to subdivide it into a few large or several small rooms, as convenience may require.

When not in use, one of these buildings can be easily taken down and the sections snugly packed away until again wanted for use: thus it will be saved from the wear and tear to which unoccupied buildings are subject when exposed to the elements.

DESIGN No. 5 DWELLING HOUSE, OR BARRACK.

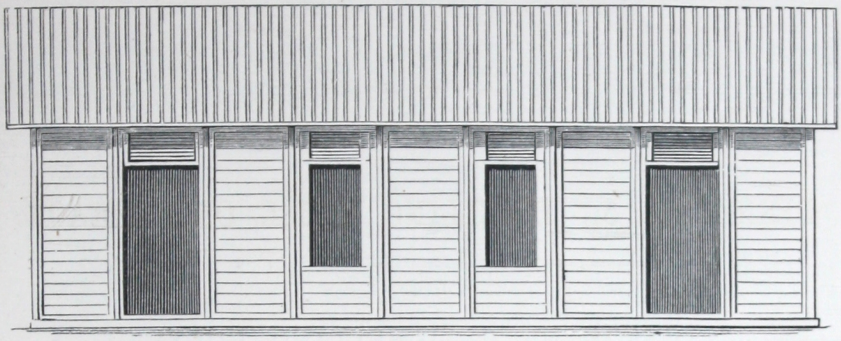


Plate 13.

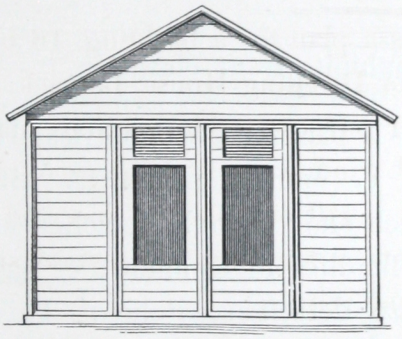


Plate 14.

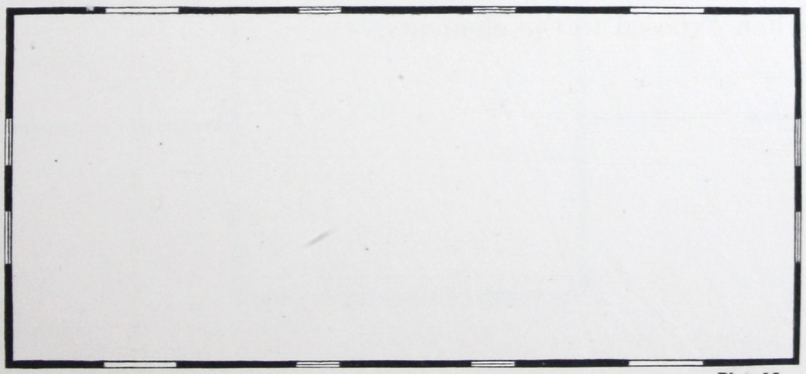


Plate 15.

DESIGN No. 6. DWELLING HOUSE.

PLATE 16 exhibits front elevation.

PLATE 17 is a plan for a symmetrical House arranged for one, two, or more families. A kitchen may be attached to each end; a single detached kitchen may be used by both families in common; or each family may have a separate detached kitchen. This arrangement preserves the symmetry of the building, and is both convenient and economical. The end rooms measure 12 by 16 feet; the side rooms 16 by 16 feet; and may easily be subdivided by partition.

DESIGN No. 6. DWELLING HOUSE.

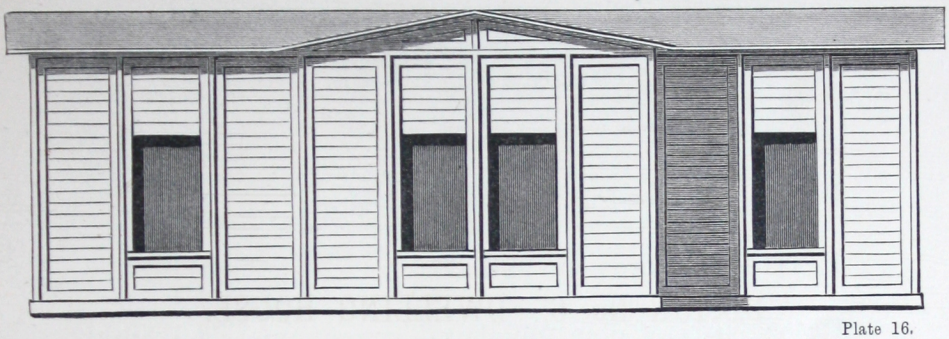


Plate 16.

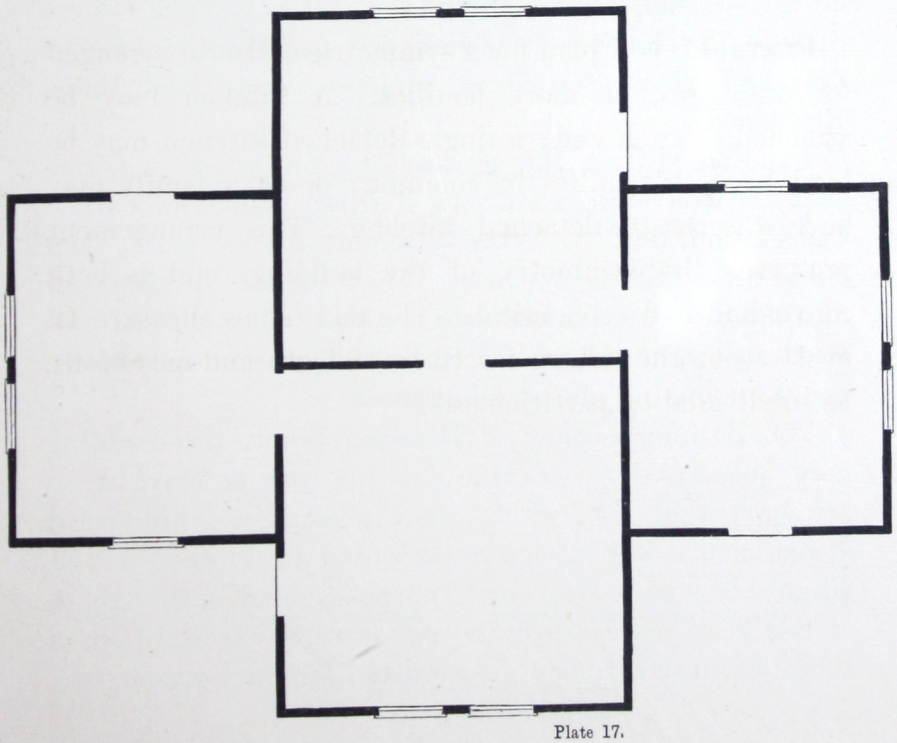


Plate 17.

DESIGN No. 7. OFFICER'S QUARTERS, OR A DWELLING HOUSE.

PLATE 18 affords a front elevation.

PLATE 19 affords an end do.

PLATE 20 is a plan for a uniform, symmetrical building, suitable for Officers' Quarters, or a Dwelling for one or two families. The dimensions of its sections are 12 by 12 feet; of its entrance hall, 12 by 20 feet. The central entrance hall, with the rooms leading from it on either side, render this a very desirable place for a Seaside Residence. It is designed to have the kitchen detached when used for a Summer, or a West India, Residence.

Families visiting the seaside for a few weeks will find that the conveniences of one of these houses far exceed expectation, and its extra accommodations more than balance the trifling expense. They obviate the necessity of a family being packed into a couple of small, unventilated rooms, and then, for this want of accommodations, being mulcted of almost fabulous sums.

For Bathing-houses, or Dressing-rooms, the building may be any size desired, and the rooms may be so arranged that the whole shall present a symmetrical appearance. The design represented in Plate No. 2 is admirably adapted for such purposes; and, although so attractive in appearance, its cost scarcely exceeds that of the most unsightly box ever erected for the purpose.

DESIGN No. 7. OFFICER'S QUARTERS OR A DWELLING HOUSE.

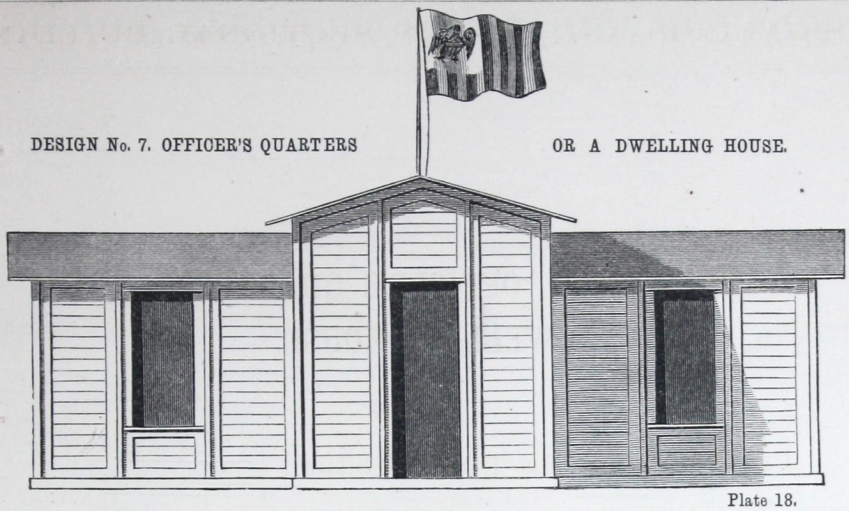


Plate 18.

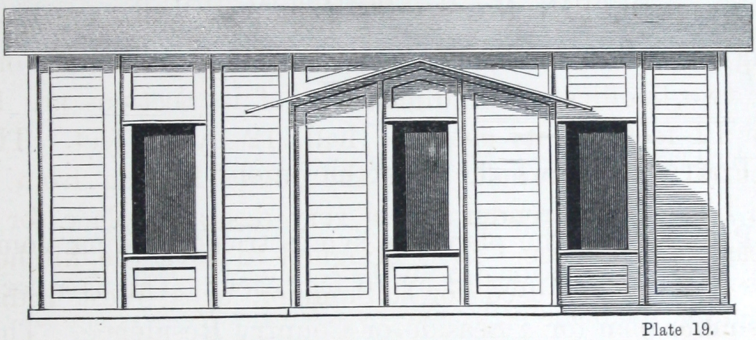


Plate 19.

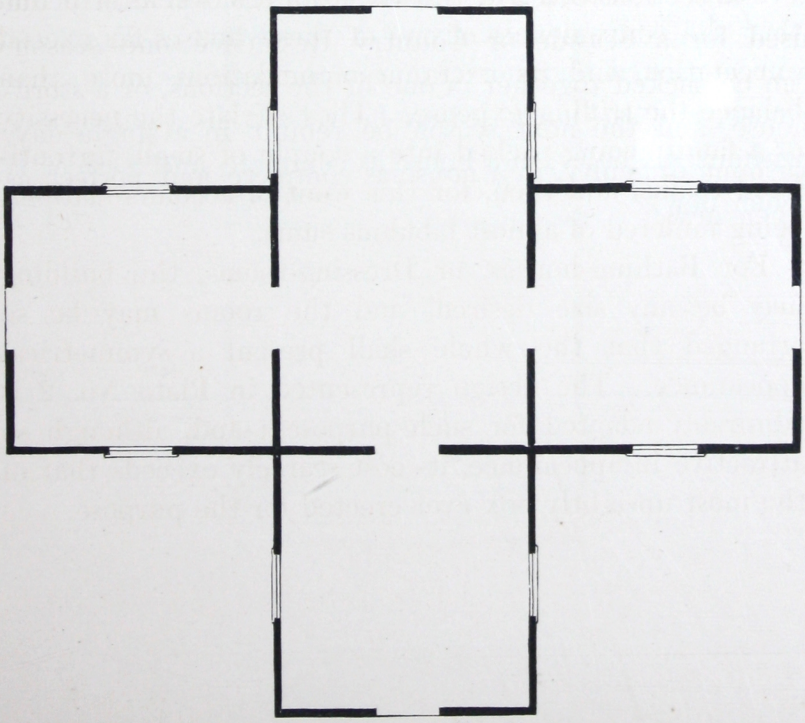


Plate 20.

DESIGN No. 8. COUNTRY HOUSE.

PLATE 21 shows the front elevation.

PLATE 22 is the plan of a symmetrical building, composed of four sections 12 by 16 feet each. This is a very desirable plan for a Seaside or Country Residence. The several sections being of the same dimensions, after being used for a Seaside or Country Residence one season, can be packed together in one of the sections, or a store-house, and the next season be rebuilt in a single day, without difficulty, in a house as complete and perfect as when new.

DESIGN No. 8. COUNTRY HOUSE.

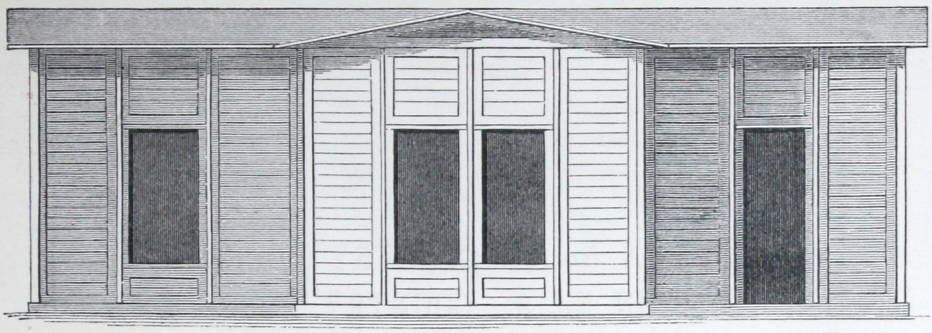


Plate 21.

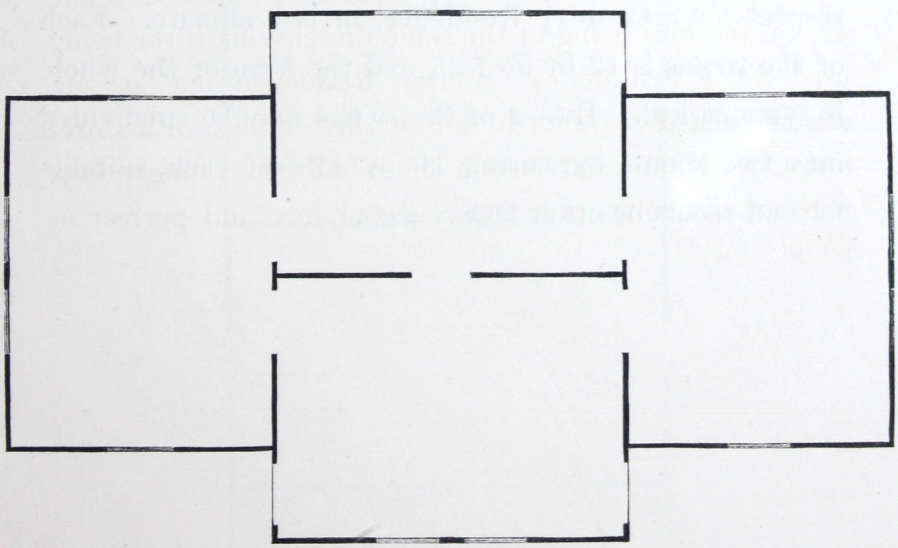


Plate 22.

DESIGN No. 9. COUNTRY HOUSE.

PLATE 23 represents the front elevation.

PLATE 24 is a plan of a building suitable in every respect for a Country Residence, in any climate. Each of the rooms is 12 by 20 feet, and the form of the whole is symmetrical. Either of the wings may be subdivided into two rooms measuring 10 by 12 feet each, suitable for bed-rooms or other family uses.

DESIGN No. 9. COUNTRY HOUSE.

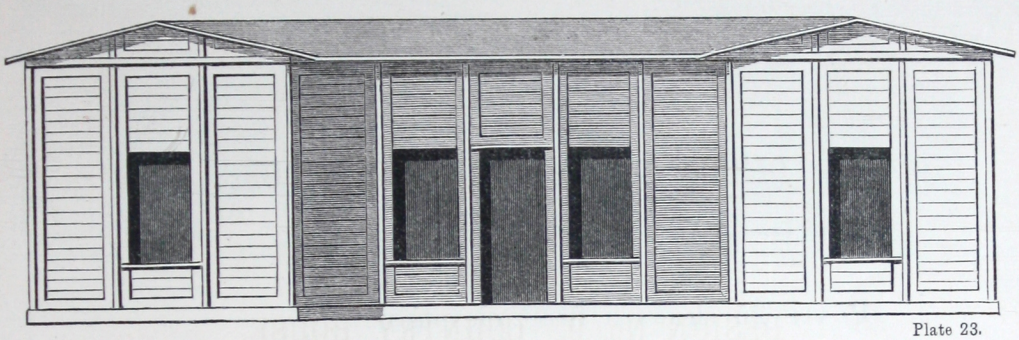


Plate 23.

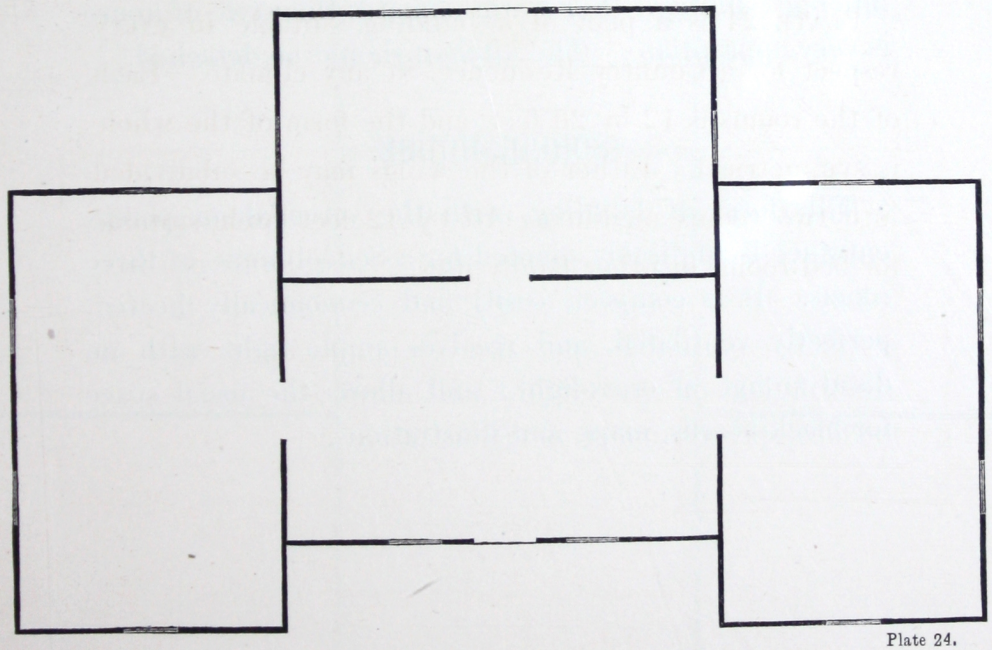


Plate 24.

DESIGN No. 10. SOUTHERN HOUSE.

PLATE 25 shows a front elevation.

PLATE 26 is a plan of a large Building composed of three sections, each measuring 16 by 24 feet. It serves to illustrate the great variety of forms and combinations that may be constructed by grouping a number of sections into one building. For warm climates this style of house is very appropriate. The kitchen should be detached.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

This form of building, with the verandah or porch-entrance is admirably adapted for a School-house of three rooms. It is compact, easily and economically heated, perfectly ventilated, and receives ample light with no disadvantage of cross-light; and allows the usual space for black-boards, maps, and illustrations.

DESIGN No. 10. SOUTHERN HOUSE

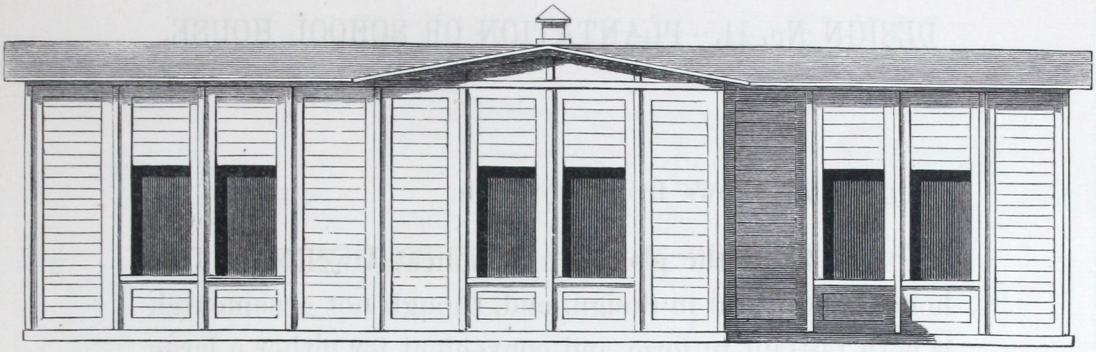


Plate 25.

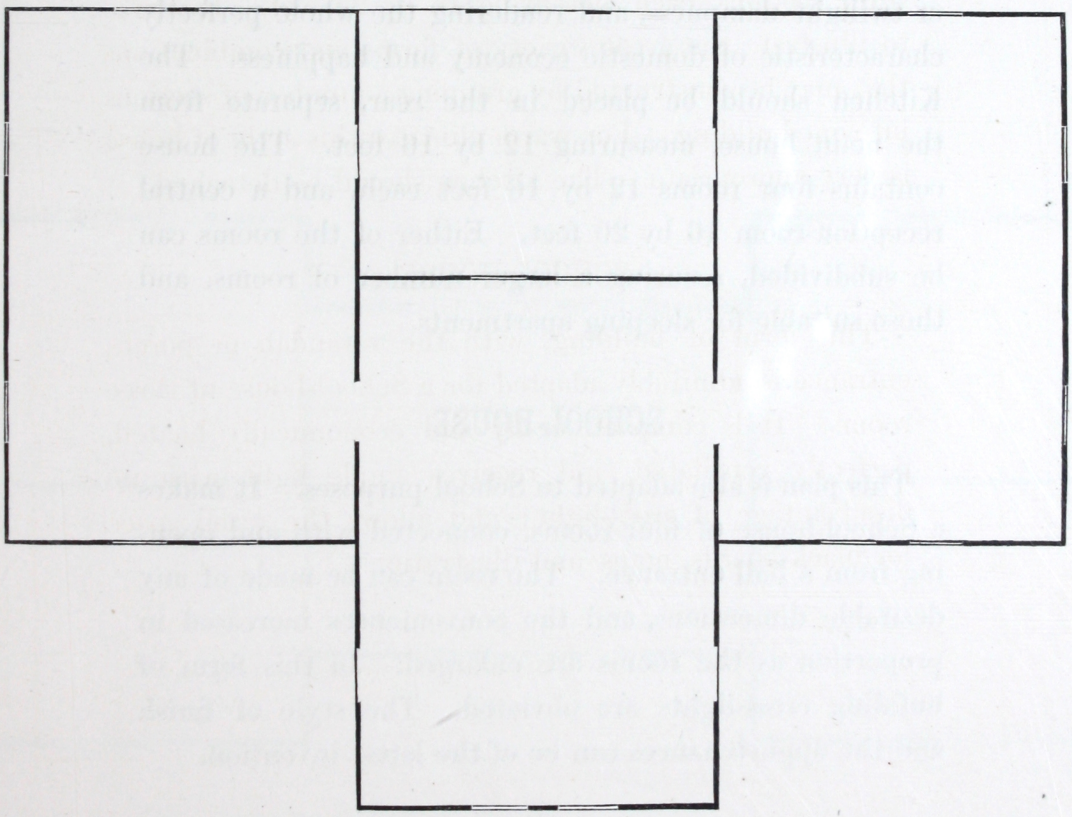


Plate 26.

DESIGN No. 11. PLANTATION OR SCHOOL HOUSE.

PLATE 27 shows front elevation.

PLATE 28 is the plan of a very neat Dwelling. This house is beautiful in design, and, though not ornamental, is both tasteful in form and convenient for either a large or small family. A verandah may easily be introduced between the projections of the end wings, securing room for all in-door occupations, protected from noonday heat or twilight dampness, and rendering the whole perfectly characteristic of domestic economy and happiness. The Kitchen should be placed in the rear, separate from the main house, measuring 12 by 16 feet. The house contains four rooms 12 by 16 feet each, and a central reception-room 16 by 20 feet. Either of the rooms can be subdivided, securing a larger number of rooms, and those suitable for sleeping apartments.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

This plan is also adapted to School purposes. It makes a School-house of four rooms, connected with and opening from a hall entrance. The room can be made of any desirable dimensions, and the conveniences increased in proportion as the rooms are enlarged. In this form of building cross-lights are obviated. The style of finish and the appurtenances can be of the latest invention.

DESIGN No. 11. PLANTATION OR SCHOOL HOUSE.

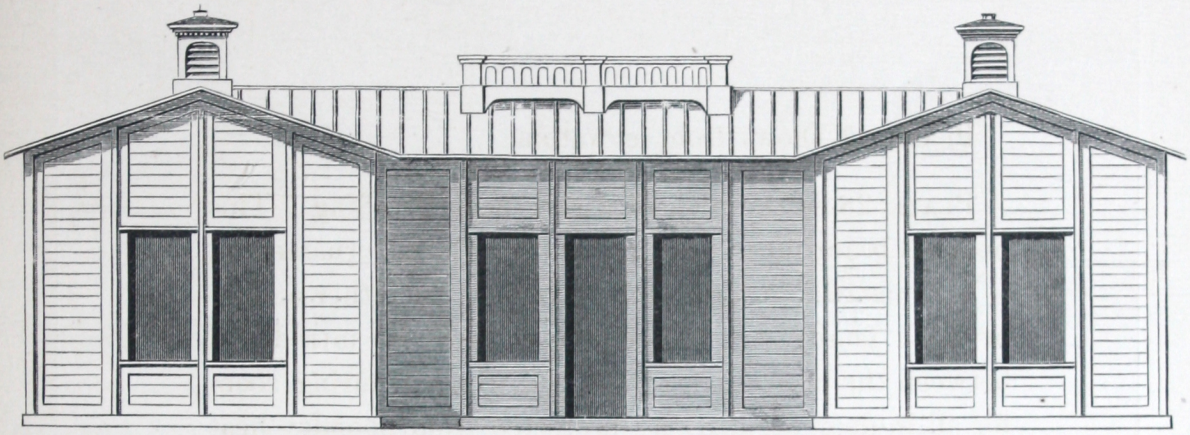


Plate 27.

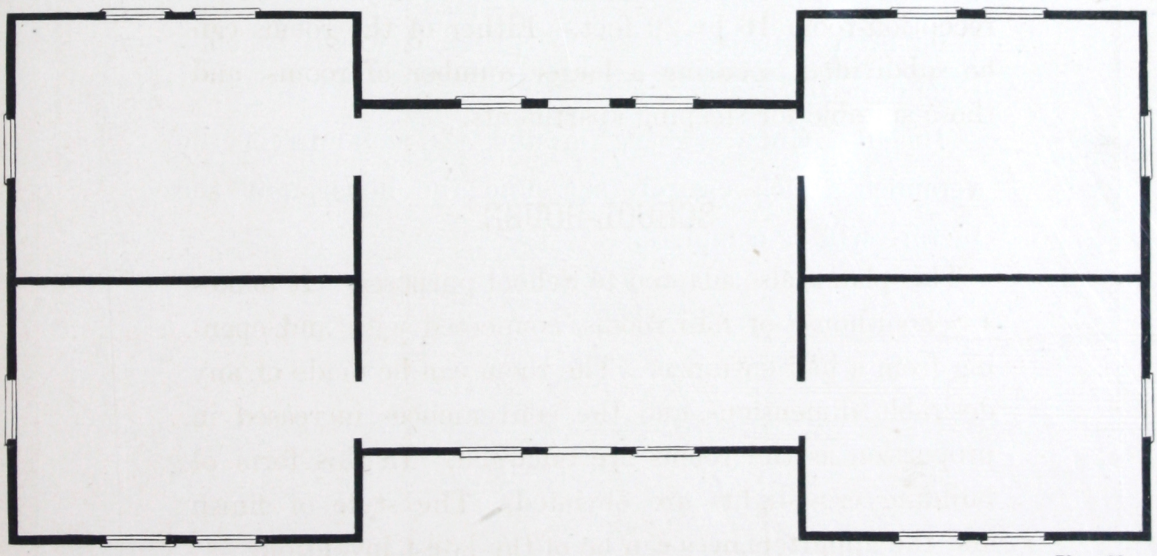


Plate 28.

DESIGN No. 12. OVERSEER'S HOUSE.

PLATE 29 shows front elevation.

PLATE 30 is the plan of a Farm-house, or House for the Overseer of a Plantation. Its extended space on the ground affords ample room for all purposes, and the room is far more valuable on the first, than it would be on a second, or third, story.

Imagine vines growing around the columns of the verandah which entirely surround the house, and the picture will be complete.

DESIGN No. 12. OVERSEER'S HOUSE.

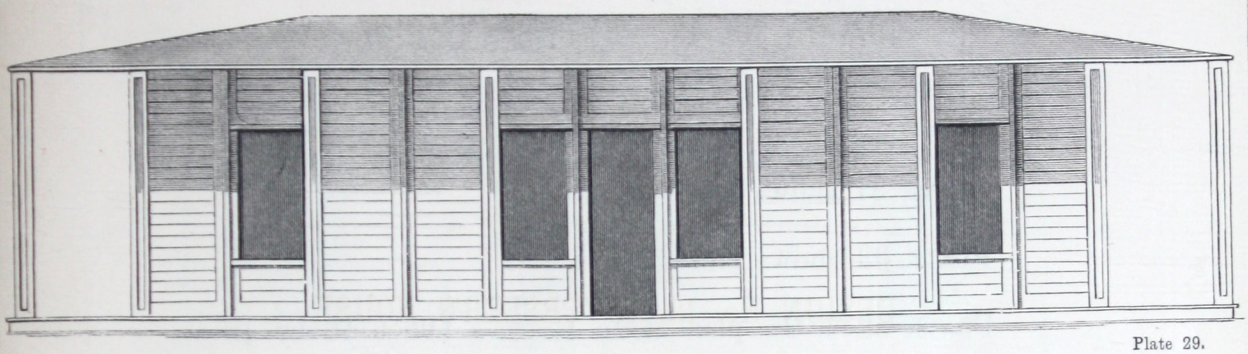


Plate 29.

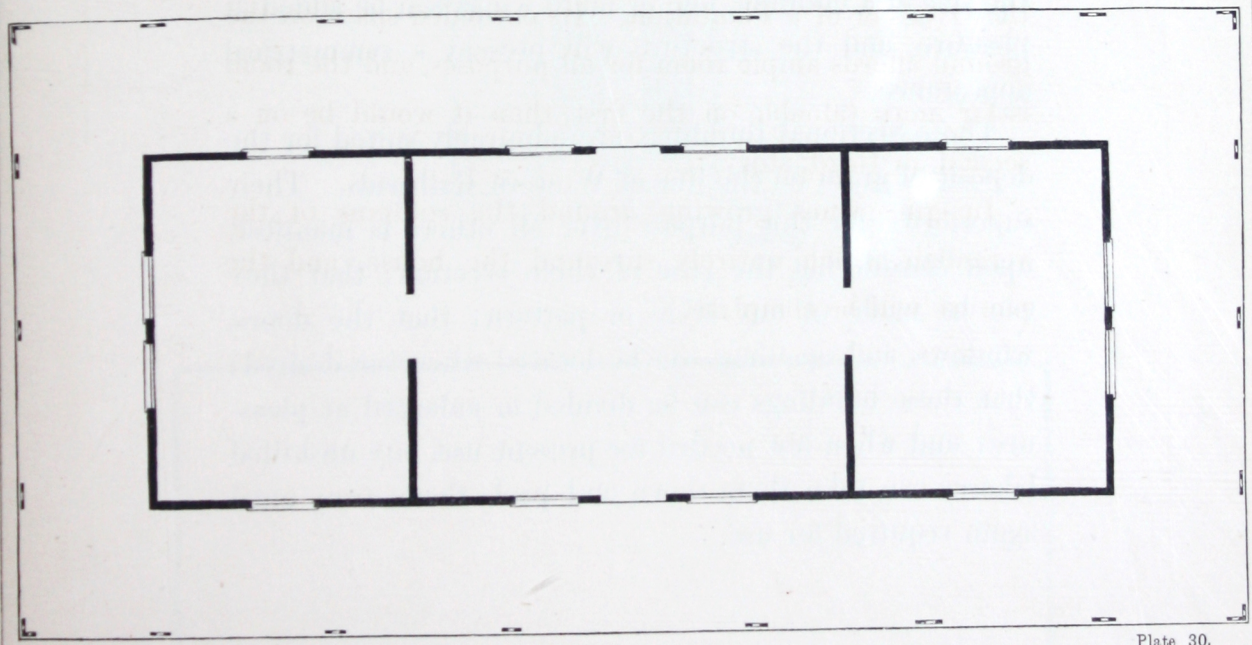


Plate 30.

DESIGN No. 13. EXPRESS OFFICE.

PLATE 31 shows front elevation.

PLATE 32 shows end do.

PLATE 33 is the plan of an Express Office 16 by 40 feet. It may be used also for a Commissary Department, Barrack, or a Dwelling. Partitions can be inserted according to convenience, after the building is set up, as we furnish them of all sizes and styles, with or without windows and doors. If it becomes necessary to increase the size of a building, one or more wings can be added at pleasure, and the structure will present a symmetrical appearance.

These Sectional Buildings are admirably suited for the deposit of grain on the line of Western Railroads. Their superiority for this purpose over all others is manifest, upon considering the ease of their erection; that they can be made of any style or pattern; that the doors, windows, and openings can be located wherever desired; that these buildings can be divided or enlarged at pleasure; and when not needed for present use, any unskilled laborer can take them down and pack them away until again required for use.

DESIGN No. 13. EXPRESS OFFICE.

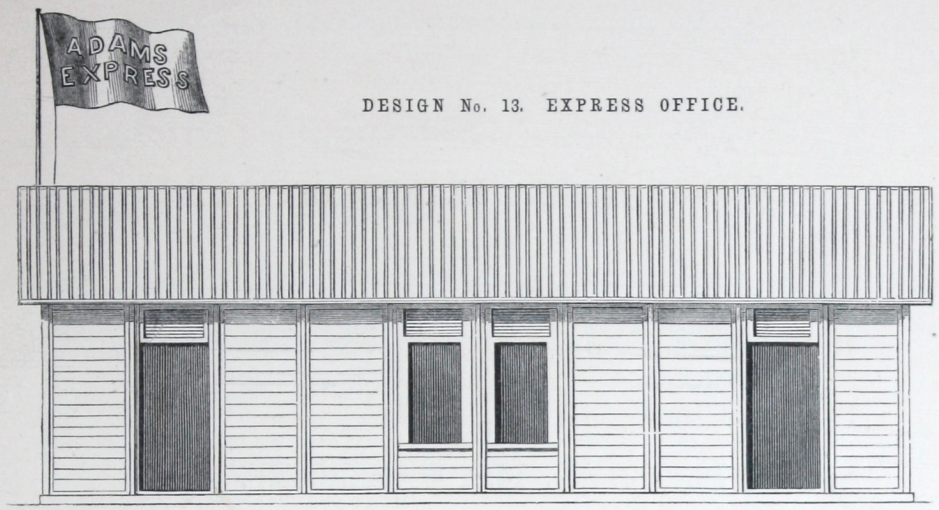


Plate 31.

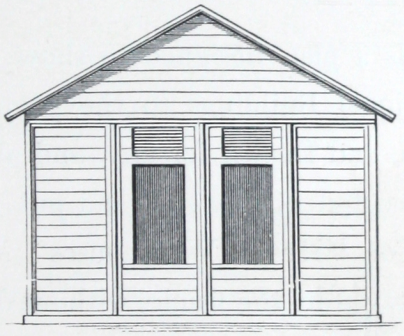


Plate 32.

Plate 33.

DESIGN No. 14. WAREHOUSE.

PLATE 34 represents side elevation.

PLATE 35 is a plan designed to show the adaptation of these Sectional Buildings to the purposes of Warehouses, Stores, and Depots for any, and all goods. They may be constructed of any size, and put up with wings if desired. For "Heavy Warehouses" sufficient extra strength is secured by the frame, without difficulty. The design on the opposite page is for a Warehouse 20 by 40 feet, 12 feet in height.

DESIGN No. 14. WAREHOUSE.

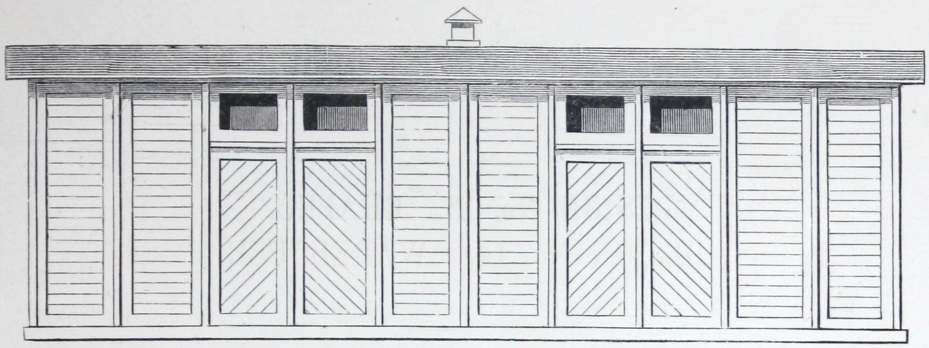


Plate 34.

Plate 35.

DESIGN No. 15. CHAPEL.

PLATE 36 presents a perspective view of a Chapel.

PLATE 37 is a plan of a Chapel, 16 by 32 feet on the ground floor. It will seat a hundred persons with as much comfort as any city church. Size and style can be varied according to the number of seats required, or the taste of the parties purchasing for such a building. It is admirably suited to the wants of a small rural society, from its cheapness; and by trailing woodbine over its exterior, and adding a few simple ornaments to the interior, it could be made to exceed in neatness and beauty many a costly meeting-house.

DESIGN No. 15. CHAPEL.

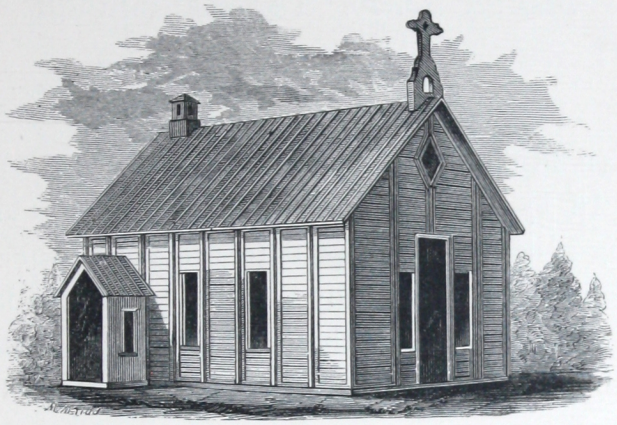


Plate 36.

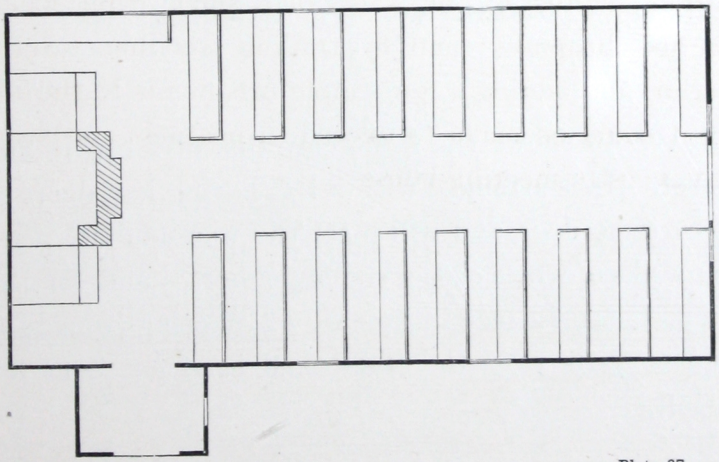


Plate 37.

DESIGN No. 16. CARRIAGE-HOUSE.

PLATE 38 represents the front elevation of a Carriage-house 16 by 24 feet; posts 9 feet high. While this building is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, it is specially valuable to persons hiring a lot of land on lease, or those who have but temporary need of a Carriage-house.

PLATE 39 is a plan of the Carriage-house.

DESIGN No. 17. STABLE.

PLATE 40 shows the front elevation of a Stable 20 by 32 feet. It is arranged with a loft having hay doors over the carriage door, and will meet the wants of any person, in any place, who needs a stable for horses and carriages. The posts are 12 feet in height. A flooring is made and fitted to girts over the stable and carriage room for a hay-loft.

DESIGN No. 16. CARRIAGE-HOUSE.

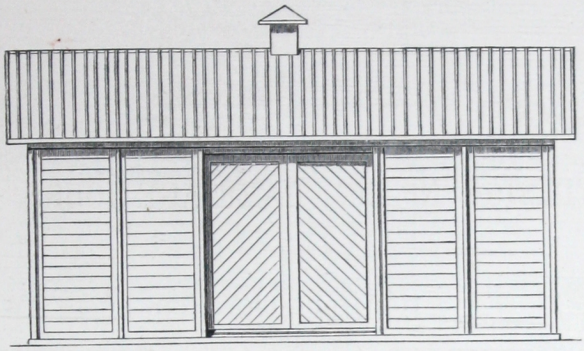


Plate 38

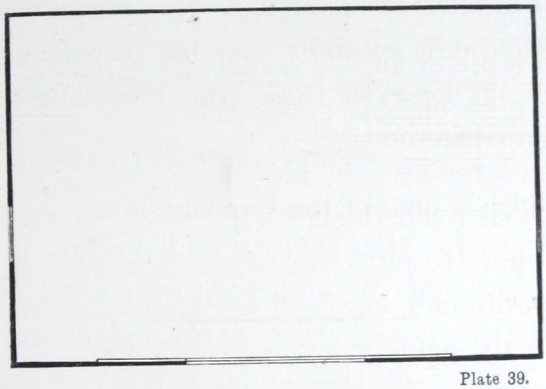
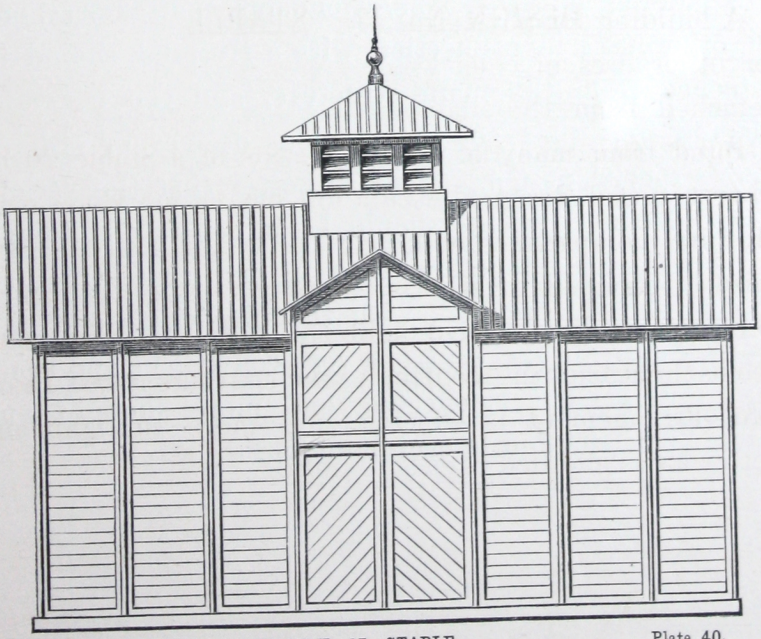


Plate 39.



DESIGN No. 17. STABLE.

Plate 40.

DESIGN No. 18. HOSPITAL.

PLATE 41 shows the front elevation, and

PLATE 42 is a plan of a Hospital 20 by 40 feet. This particular design is adapted for a small Hospital. It contains nurse's room, 12 by 16 feet; a hospital store-room of the same dimensions, part of which may be used as a bath-room if required; beside the wards. A hall separates the two rooms, and prevents currents of air from outside entering the Hospital.

For a larger Hospital another section, with projections on the opposite end, can be fitted to the one here shown, and a perfectly symmetrical and convenient building for Hospital purposes can thus be built in a very short time.

A building for physicians, attendants, apothecaries, and for other uses in connection with a Hospital, should be detached from the main structure, and can be easily adapted from many of the previous designs, or ordered from a special design. It is far better that the various Hospital compartments should be in separate buildings, suitably grouped together, than in one large structure. When properly grouped, with the physician's and surgeon's house in the centre, a very convenient and beautiful arrangement is effected, and more sunlight and better air is afforded to each building.

DESIGN No. 18. HOSPITAL.

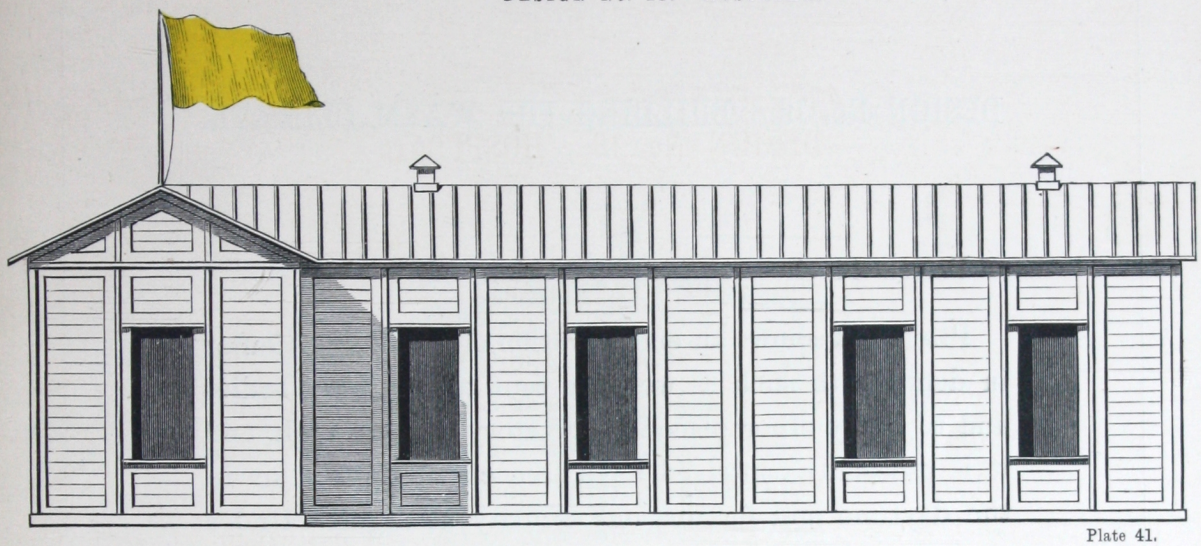


Plate 41.

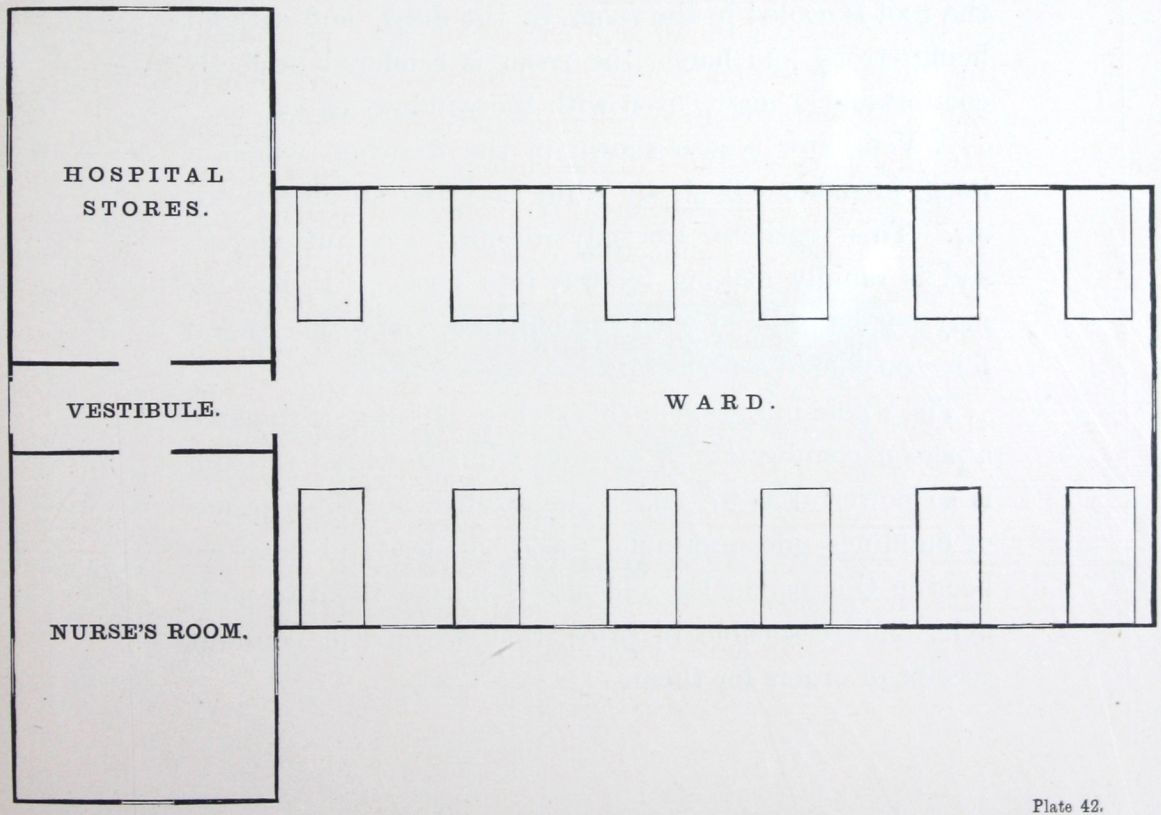


Plate 42.

DESIGN No. 19. BUILDING FOR WARM CLIMATE.

PLATE 44 shows a front elevation, and

PLATE 43 shows an end elevation of a Building similar in detail with such as we have sent to the West Indies and to many other places. The story is made high, and it is especially contrived for a free circulation of air in the daytime and for air and security at night. Under the eaves of the buildings are openings for a draft of air, so arranged that the heated air caused by the sun striking the roof is cooled in the room, by the draft, and without being strong and harsh, the room is rendered perfectly comfortable at night, even with the windows closed.

A Ventilator is also shown in the drawing, which of itself, introduces fresh air while carrying off all vitiated air. This ventilator has only recently been introduced, and is rapidly making its way into notice. It may or may not be ordered with the building, and is not therefore considered a part of it.

The whole intention of this style of building is to make a person comfortable in one in a climate where the sun is so powerful as to render almost all other descriptions of buildings uncomfortable. And so successful have we been in this particular, and also in having them so portable, and reasonable in price, that we are in constant receipt of orders for them.

DESIGN No. 19. A BUILDING FOR A WARM CLIMATE.

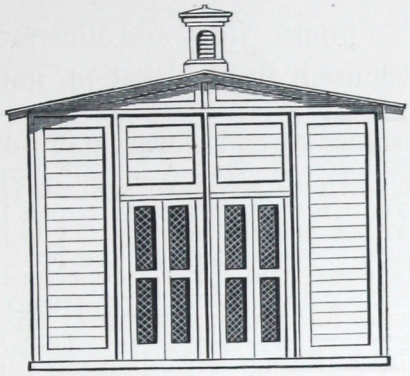


Plate 43.

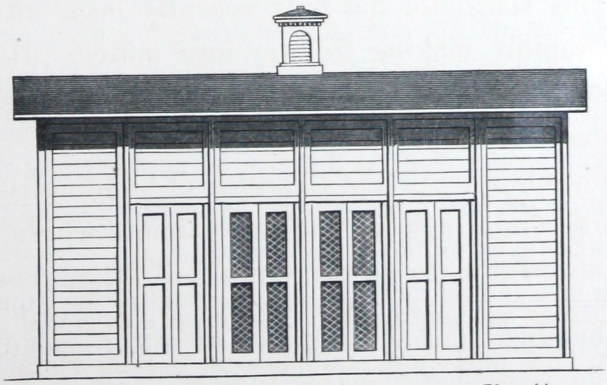


Plate 44.

DESIGN No. 20. RAILROAD CORN CRIBS.

PLATE 45 is a prairie view, and illustrates the style of Building to be used on the line of Railroads for the Storage of Corn.

The Buildings are of such a height, and so contrived, that the corn required to be stored is put into them from the load through the openings in the roof in the rear, as shown in the illustration; and they are so built, that the upright sections are in the form of slats with spaces between, that air may circulate freely.

The front of the building, which is directly on the line of the railroad, is made with doors conveniently arranged, so that the corn from the inside can be shovelled directly into the cars.

This style of building, like all others we have described, is made in sections, easily packed, and requires but a few hours to be set up, completely ready for use; and when not required for storage, can be easily taken apart and the sections stored in another building of the same description until wanted for use, at which time they can be distributed, and built wherever on the line of the road the greater convenience requires them.

They are comparatively light, graceful in appearance, easily handled, and by reference to the preceding page, it will be seen that they are skilfully contrived and are of great strength.

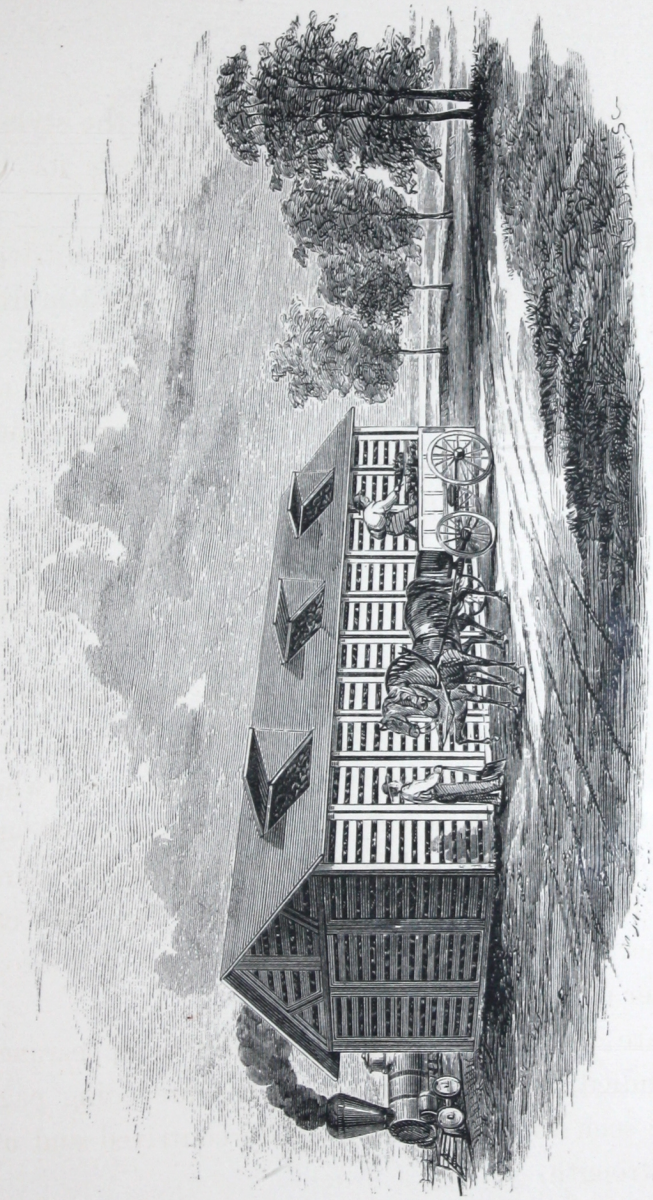


Plate 45.

DESIGN No. 20. RAILROAD CORN CRIBS.

DESIGN No. 21. WEST INDIA PLANTATION HOUSES.

PLATE 46 illustrates the arrangement of the Houses for Negroes, in a hollow square around that of the Overseer. No kind of building has been devised, that admits of so free a disposition, such great variety of attractive styles, and whose general appearance when grouped together is so tasteful and showy, *at so small a cost*, as our Portable Sectional Houses. A village almost in a day.



DESIGN No. 21. WEST INDIA PLANTATION HOUSES. Plate 46.

DESIGN No. 22. SEASIDE VILLA.

PLATE 47 illustrates the arrangement of a House with a detached Kitchen, for a Seaside or Country Residence, or even for Plantation purposes. Several of these houses grouped within a proper distance present a very attractive appearance, and would make a charming rural retreat. With the addition of a Chapel, and School-house, a village would be built up in an incredibly short time. For a number of families desirous of sojourning together, a few months in the country, or a company of Emigrants about locating in some distant section, these buildings offer hitherto unequalled attractions.



Plate 37.

DESIGN No. 22. SEA SIDE VILLA.

DESIGN No. 23.

This Plate is an illustration of a Building sent by us to Port Royal, and made use of as an Express Office by the well known firm of Adams & Co.

It is from a sketch made by a soldier in the army.

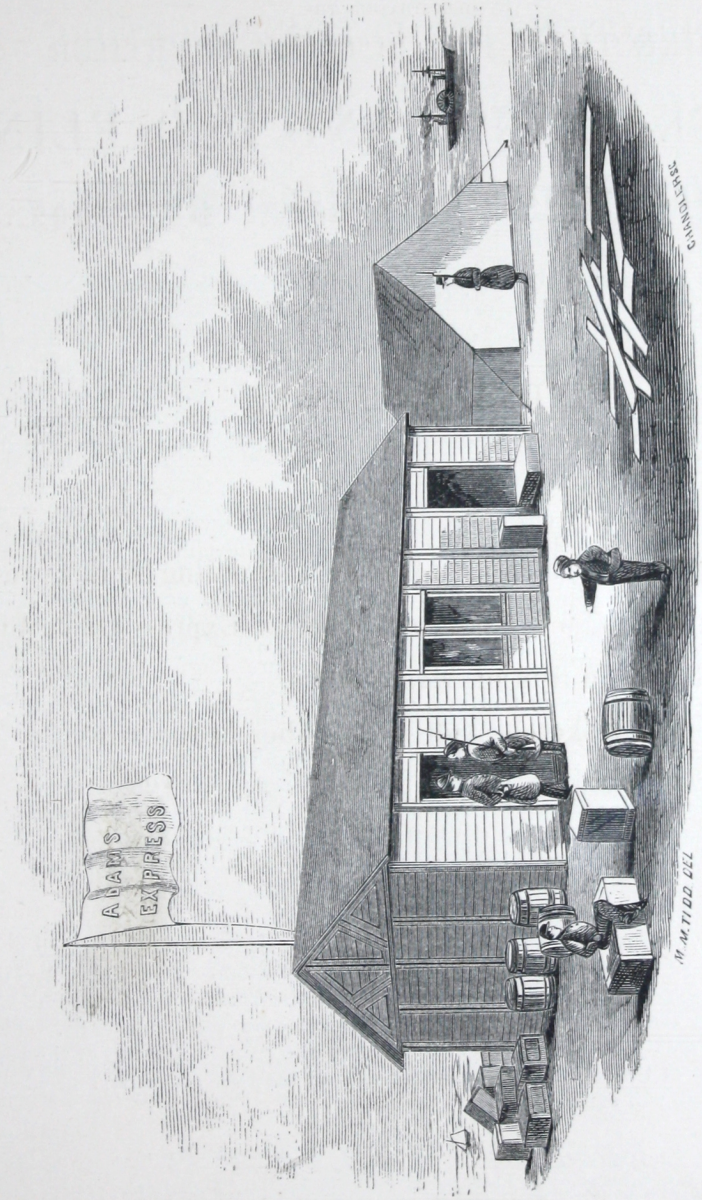


Plate 48.

DESIGN No. 23. EXPRESS OFFICE.

DESIGN No. 24.

PLAN, PERSPECTIVE OF INTERIOR, AND ENLARGED DETAILS OF HOUSE,

ILLUSTRATING THE

DIRECTIONS FOR PUTTING TOGETHER

D. N. SKILLINGS AND D. B. FLINT'S

Patent Portable Sectional Buildings.

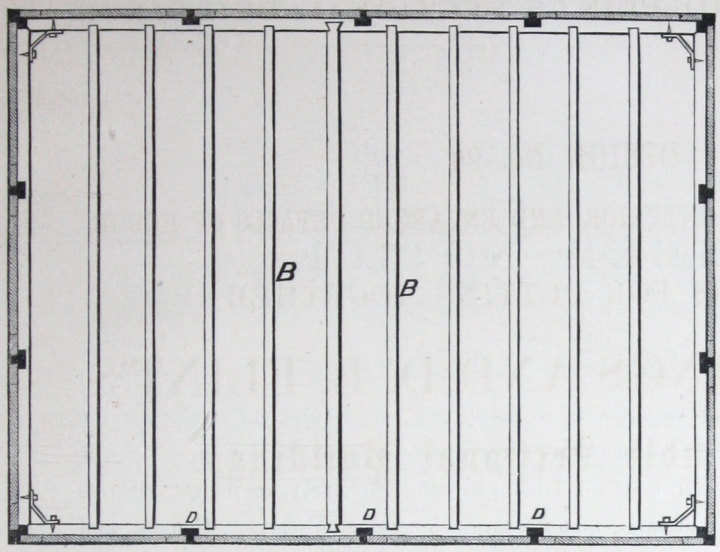
Select the sills marked A. Lay them in pairs on the foundation or blocking, bring the corners together, take the corner irons with the screws and fasten them; level the sills by a level;—if none is at hand it may be done by straightening the sills from end to end;—then take one of the wall sections, stand it on its edge on the sill, take a line with a weight, hold it on the upper edge, the ends of the sills raised or lowered until the line hangs plumb with the grooves in the weather boarding or sheathing, when the sills will be level. As the corner irons are tightened, and come to joints with the wood, the corners will come square.

ANOTHER WAY. Lay one of the wall sections flat down on the corner, and rack the sills until it is square with the piece so laid on. The levelling is the most important part, as, when this is done, the rest will all come square, plumb, and level.

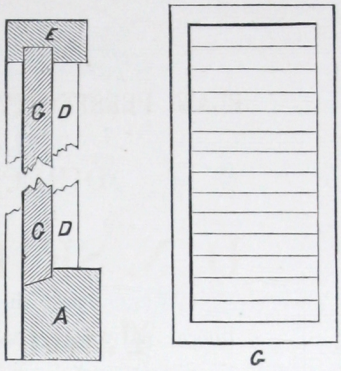
After the sills are laid and levelled as above, lay in the floor timbers marked B; take the thick one which will be found in the bundle, put it in the centre of the building. It will be found to be dovetailed, and will prevent spreading. Next take the plates marked E, place them in pairs over the sills; then take a post marked C, and studs marked D, place the tenons in mortises, and raise an end or a side plate at a time, nail a brace on to hold them until all sides are up; bring the corners together and put on corner irons; tighten screws and put in wall sections marked G; knock off the braces put on to hold up posts and studs; the sills being level the sections will bring the posts all plumb and square with the sills. Then place in all the wall sections (doors and windows where wanted), take the battens and nail them to each stud; take a piece for a tie marked F;—irons will be found on its ends, to hook into the hooks screwed into the plates, which will effectually prevent the building spreading in the centre, and must be put on before the roof;—this done, select the rafters marked K, put up the ridge marked J, and place a pair of rafters over each section stud, selecting a pair for each end that are cut without a "crow-foot" on the bottom. Nail them, or tack them slightly to the ridge plate, and proceed to put on the roof sections marked M; those with battens on the edge of the under side project over the gable ends. The joints must all come exactly in the centre of the rafters; the gains in the top of the rafters are for the reception of the battens on the under side of the roof sections, and when placed in them the whole will come right.

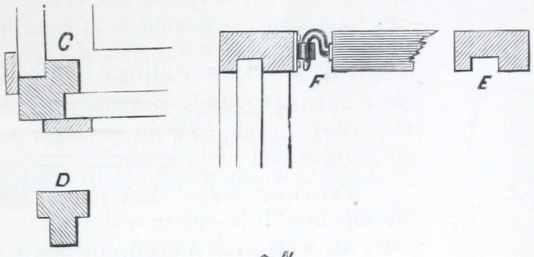
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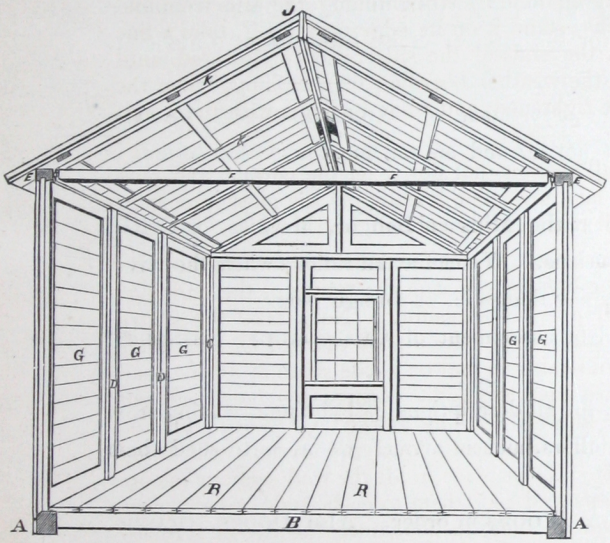
No. 1 shows a plan of a house, 12 by 16 feet.
No. 2 shows an interior perspective of the same house.
No. 3 shows an enlarged view of one corner.
A, Sills, on a large scale.
B, Floor joist.
C, Corner post, on a large scale.
D, Studs, on a large scale.
E, Plates, on a large scale.
F, Cross tie, on a large scale.
G, Wall section.
J, Ridge plank.
K, Rafters.
L, Gable end section.
M, Middle roof section, and roof battens.
N, Gable roof.
P, Hip rafters.
R, Floor boards.



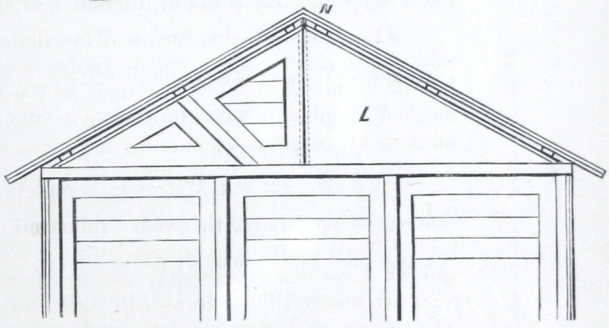
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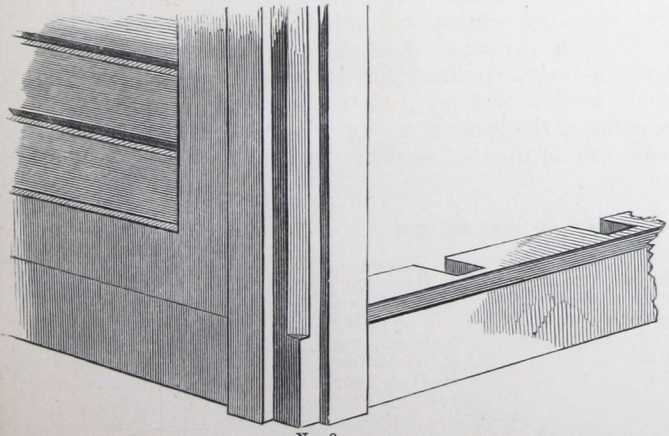




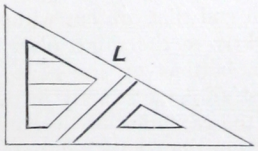


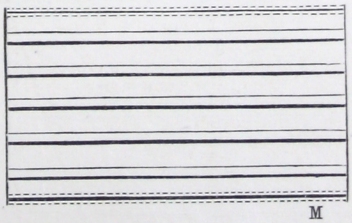
No. 2.





No. 3.





M

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We have always on hand a large assortment of MICHIGAN, AND CANADA LUMBER, which we can deliver at short notice, and on the most favorable terms, in Boston or New York.

We also sell by Cargo, deliverable at the Mills at Bangor, Machias, or Calais, PINE AND SPRUCE LUMBER of all dimensions. We can at all times (when the rivers are open) furnish Vessels and Cargoes for any domestic, or foreign port.

We have always in order, a complete assortment of CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES, LATHS, and PICKETS.

We also get out Materials complete, for all descriptions of buildings, costing from seventy-five dollars, to twenty thousand dollars, and so arrange them, as to send them to any part of the world, to be set up.

All descriptions of HARD, AND FANCY WOODS in order. Also DOORS, BLINDS, and GLAZED WINDOWS for Shipment.

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LUMBER MERCHANT,

Resident Partner of the Firm of Lawrence, Barnes & Co.,

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SOUTHERN PINE TIMBER & BOARDS,

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WHITE PINE, WHITE WOOD, ASH,

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CLAPBOARDS, LATHS, SHINGLES, AND PICKETS,

ALSO,

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER,

CUT TO DIMENSIONS.

Which he offers to the TRADE, to SHIPPERS, and MANUFACTURERS, at the lowest wholesale prices, at

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☞ WITH DISPATCH, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ☜

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MARCH 21, 1862.

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